



1—German troops recently sent to Germany by passenger. 2—Huge elevators and warehouses in Baltimore during the war being over \$4,000,000. 3—Passenger coaches tied up in Harlem yards.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Railway Executives Refuse to Enter Negotiations to End Shopmen's Strike.

PROCLAMATION BY HARDING

He Warns Against Interference With Mails and Strikers Reply—France Opposes Moratorium for Germany—Attitude of Russians Disrupts The Hague Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

STRENUOUS efforts to bring to an end the strike of railway shopmen were made last week by Chairman Hooper and his colleagues of the federal labor board, but up to the time of writing these had been entirely unsuccessful and the status of affairs did not give much hope of an early peace. Late Wednesday night the railway executives took action that in the minds of many placed on them the burden of blame for the failure of negotiations. They flatly refused to enter into a parley with H. M. Jewett, leader of the strikers, and their reasons were held by Mr. Hooper to be in the main quite insubstantial. They demanded that the shopmen abandon their strike and then proceed to settle their grievances through the labor board. They declined to meet Jewett on the ground that the men having struck in defiance of the decision and order of the board and the controlling provisions of the transportation act, the issue thus raised is not one for consideration between the carriers and the representatives of the organized crafts on strike, except through the further orderly processes before the United States railroad labor board, as contemplated by the transportation act.

Unbiased opinion will agree with Mr. Hooper's statement that the executive gave no reason that would satisfy the public. He continued: "In so far as the declaration is based on a desire to preserve the authority and dignity of the railroad labor board, it is superfluous. The labor board will endeavor to take care of itself in that regard. The statement in the letter that 'the strike is a refusal to accept the results of the arbitration of the railroad labor board,' falls a little short of accuracy. One of the questions involved in the strike is violation of the board's decisions by certain carriers. It is true nearly all of the carriers have discontinued this practice, but some of them have not."

Chairman Hooper intimated that new peace plans of the board involved appeals to the railway lines individually.

In many parts of the country, especially the Middle West, Texas, and on the Pacific coast, the disorders due to the strike became increasingly violent, and a number of men were killed. In several states the militia was called out, and in some localities, notably Bloomington, Ill., the engineers, firemen and trainmen rebelled against working under military guard. Sympathetic strikes were talked of. The leaders of the brotherhoods held several conferences and said their men would continue to operate trains up to the point where the military occupation began.

President Helt of the railway signalmen announced that his organization had postponed striking pending negotiations with the labor board which are now under way. On one Eastern road all the clerks struck.

Determined to guard federal interests, the administration at Washington has been keeping close tab on the developments, and President Harding issued a proclamation "directing all persons to refrain with all interference with the lawful efforts to maintain interstate transportation and the carrying of the United States mails." This was done after Postmaster General Work had submitted to the cabinet numerous instances of interference with the transportation of the mails and the information that a number of roads had been forced to aban-

don some of their mail trains. In case the proclamation were ignored, the administration laid plans for the institution of civil and criminal proceedings against individual offenders and the unions. It was understood that for the present the various states would be relied on for protection of workers and trains, but if any failed, the federal troops would be called out, and possibly soldiers and marines would be placed on the mail trains. The President is determined to back up the federal labor board to the full extent of his powers.

On Thursday, at the direction of the President, Secretary Weeks ordered troops held in readiness to protect the lines of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road in Texas, where operations were impeded by lawlessness and violence. This was in response to an appeal from the receiver of the railway who was appointed by a United States court.

Announcement was made by the Post Office department that if every mail train should cease to run, it would continue to transport mails by motortrucks and airplanes. The department has 50 planes, and the government owns thousands of trucks belonging to various departments.

In response to the President's proclamation the executive council of the shopmen's union sent him a long telegram setting forth the grievances of the strikers. The labor board was, by implication, charged with partiality, and the railroads were accused of specific violations of the law and of disregarding the orders of the board. The workers, it was asserted, have been and are ready to negotiate with the railway executives and struck only as a last resort. "We respectfully insist," continued the telegram, "that no interruption of commerce or interference with the mails is caused by direct or unlawful acts of organized employees. Such interruption and interference results inevitably from attempts of railroads to operate with insufficient, incompetent and unskilled workmen."

At the close of the week all that prevented an immediate strike of the maintenance of way men was the determination of their president, E. F. Grable, to keep them at work for the present. A majority of their general chairman had requested that they be called together to plan for a walkout. The stationary firemen and others decided to quit work on July 17.

CHICAGO was facing an almost complete tieup of its local transportation facilities. The surface street car men already had voted to strike against a wage reduction of 20 cents an hour, and on Thursday the employees of the elevated roads also voted for a walkout. The unions agreed on a joint policy and plan of action, and there was hope that further negotiations might avert a strike. The situation was complicated by local politics and the desire of some of the city officials that the municipality should take over the surface roads and operate them.

THUS far only partial success has been achieved by President Harding in his attempt to end the coal strike. The anthracite operators submitted what he regarded as a complete acceptance of his plan of arbitration, but the bituminous operators and the miners' union had not at this writing sent in their reply. Government officials thought both sides were evading an immediate decision with the intention of rejecting the settlement plan if public opinion seemed to approve such a course. Two conditions to the anthracite operators' acceptance were that a separate commission consider wage scales, and that the commission render its decision by August 10, they agreeing to pay in the meantime the scale of March 17.

PREMIER MACKENZIE, KING of Canada, went to Washington last week and submitted to Secretary of State Hughes an interesting and, on the face of it, a reasonable proposal. This was that the Rush-Bagot agreement between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Great Lakes and the other boundary waters between this country and Canada be modernized and made permanent. The agreement, which has stood for 105 years and is terminable on six months' notice, limits the armament on the lakes and the St. Lawrence to

four vessels of not more than 100 tons burden, each carrying not more than one 18-pound gun. Mr. King thought this an opportune time to suggest to our government that the agreement be given permanency in a formal treaty. Some of the authorities in Washington thought the Canadian prime minister was "trying to take a flier of his own in the disarmament market for political purposes."

NOTWITHSTANDING the strong opposition of France, it appeared probable the allied reparations commission would grant Germany's formal request for a moratorium on cash reparations payments, after the payment by Berlin of the \$5,000,000 due on July 15. The amount was reduced from \$12,500,000 by the crediting of Germany with \$4,500,000 on delivery of coal and dyes. The moratorium asked is for 30 months and the prediction was that it would be granted on condition that the allies be given control of Germany's finances during that period.

The French asserted the collapse of the mark and the threatened financial downfall of Germany is due to the German policy of issuing unlimited marks and to extravagant government expenditures, and that the granting of a moratorium would not change the basic factors. They believe, in fact, that Germany has deliberately engineered her own insolvency in order to obtain a reduction of the reparations bill. In Paris it was said the chamber of deputies would overthrow any cabinet that consented to a moratorium unless there was a remission of the allied debts.

GRAT BRITAIN has no intention of asking that her war debt to America be cancelled. Premier Lloyd George has decided to name delegates at once who will come to Washington to confer regarding the refunding of the debt in accordance with the terms of the Mellon act. These delegates are to have plenary powers and are to assure the United States officials that Great Britain does not consider the American debt as involved in Europe's war debts or in the reparations. Gold shipments to pay the interest will begin in August.

DODGING and squirming and evading direct replies to direct queries, the Russian delegates in the international conference at The Hague had, by the end of the week, brought that conference just about to the breaking-up point. Their efforts were directed toward rupturing the solidarity of the non-Russians so that they might lay the blame for failure on some and then enter separate negotiations with others, especially the British. In this they seemed to have failed, for the British stood solidly with the French and others in the demand that the Russians recognize the pre-war debts, give guarantees for the credits they asked, and state definitely on what terms they would restore foreign property to its owners. All this the Russians refused to do, and their attitude made so useless further continuation of the conference that many of the delegates arranged to start for home at once.

ALTHOUGH the Irish Free State forces are successfully "smothering up" the rebellious republicans, the disorder in the island is still such that the first session of the new parliament has been postponed again until August 15. By then, it is believed, conditions will be normal and there need be no involuntary absentees.

Uster has thrown another monkey wrench into the new Irish machinery. Premier Sir James Craig says Uster will not participate in the joint commission which, under the treaty, was to have carefully marked out the frontier between the north and the south. The border, as it now stands, is a continual source of strife.

ON THE recommendation of Senators McKinley and McCormick and the Illinois Bar association, President Harding has named James H. Wilkerson of Chicago to be federal judge of the northern district of Illinois to succeed Judge Landis. Mr. Wilkerson has had a long career as county attorney, member of the Illinois legislature, assistant and later United States district attorney and assistant to Attorney General Brandegee of Illinois.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES

WHAT HAS OCCURRED DURING WEEK THROUGHOUT COUNTRY AND ABROAD

EVENTS OF IMPORTANCE

Gathered From All Parts Of The Globe And Told In Short Paragraphs

Foreign—

The Bank of England lowered its discount rate to 3 per cent, a reduction of 1-2 per cent from the figure established on June 15.

Since Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the American great-nephew of Napoleon I, declined the Albanian throne, the Albanian government has been casting about for a suitable king or regent.

The Japanese government is considering an offer for the purchase of the Island of Sakhalin from Russia, according to the Yoron, a Tokio vernacular newspaper. The Island of Sakhalin is approximately 400 miles in length, lies off the coast of the maritime province of Siberia immediately north of Japan.

The Hague conference on Russia is over—actually though not officially—according to the general view of the delegates. While there has been no final rupture, there seems to be little possibility of a resumption of the negotiations without a complete climb-down by the Russians and M. Litvinoff, the chief soviet delegate, shows not the slightest indication of doing this.

France will insist upon a full investigation into the causes which precipitated the present crisis in Germany, leading to the German government's request for a moratorium on cash payments for two and a half years, before any respite is granted by the reparations commission.

Germany served notice on the allied powers through the reparations commission that she could no longer meet cash obligations of any sort, whether growing out of the Versailles treaty stipulations, undertaken by acceptance of the London ultimatum of May 5, 1921, or arranged by the schedule of payments drawn up by the reparations commission on March 21, 1922.

In a speech remarkable for its frankness and evident sincerity, Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador to the United States, told a large gathering at the Pilgrims banquet in his honor that England did not wholly understand America. It was vital that more of the people of England should visit the United States in order to become acquainted with the remarkable characteristics of the people and the extraordinary industrial, engineering, civic and educational progress of the country.

Republican and Free State forces clashed at Fiddistown, between Dunleer and Drogheda, in County Louth. Twenty-two insurgents were captured.

Washington—

Claims of the United States against Great Britain, amounting originally to \$1,000,000, for the shipping of supplies during the war have been settled by the payment of the United States of \$12,000,000, Chairman Lasker, of the Shipping Board, announced.

Investigation into soaring nationwide gasoline prices will get under way soon, Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, chairman of the senate manufacturers committee, indicated following an executive meeting of the committee.

Charles W. Morse, his three sons and eight others must stand trial on indictments charging them with conspiracy to defraud the United States government through wartime ship contracts with the Emergency Fleet corporation of the shipping board, the District of Columbia court of appeals held.

After a conference with President Harding, Attorney General Daugherty says that the government will make sure that law and order are preserved during the railway strike. He says that the appointment of deputy marshals is authorized and that they will be sent wherever strike disorders justify.

President Harding took the first step toward backing up with the military arms of the government his proclamation warning striking railway shopmen against interference with the transportation of interstate commerce and the mails.

Assurance has been given by President Harding to Chairman Porter of the house foreign affairs committee that in the near future the principal maritime nations of the world would be invited to send representatives to a conference in this country at which means of preventing the pollution of navigable waters would be discussed. Congress recently passed a resolution requesting the executive to extend a call for such a conference.

Notice was given by the interstate commerce commission that an investigation would be instituted immediately into the reasonableness of existing express rates in all parts of the country.

The first real split in republican senate ranks over the administration tariff bill, came during consideration of the cotton schedule with a result that ten committee amendments proposing increased rates on various kinds of yarns and on silver and roving were rejected as fast as they were reached.

After a year's suspension, recruiting for the navy, under orders published, will be resumed. Sixty-five thousand men will have to enlist or re-enlist during the coming year.

Continuing his attack on the federal reserve board and its governor, W. P. G. Harding, Senator Heflin, democrat, Alabama, declared in the senate that Harvard university, at the June commencement exercises, had conferred the degree of doctor of laws on Mr. Harding "to help Wall street in its effort to get him reappointed governor."

Francis P. Garvan, alien property custodian in the Wilson administration and now president of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., brought to Washington all the records and books of the foundation to present to the special grand jury recently impaneled to investigate war contracts.

Ratifications of the Yap Treaty between the United States and Japan were exchanged at the State Department. The treaty soon will be proclaimed by President Harding.

Romance came to Anna Vividenko, a Russian refugee stowaway, on the high seas after she and her companion, Eugenia Bonar had been discovered hiding on the American steamship Montwood, bound from the Black Sea to Baltimore.

The Tennessee Railroad company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$700,000 of 6 per cent 15-year gold bonds and a 6 per cent promissory note for \$142,248.

A presidential proclamation declaring the existence of a national emergency through cutting off the country's coal supply, it was learned recently, probably will be President Harding's answer to the bituminous miners and operators if they refuse to accept his proposal for settlement of the strike.

President Harding must bat 1000 per cent in the industrial crisis if the country is to be saved from fuel famine and suffering. A batting average of 500, good as it is in baseball won't do in the industrial league.

Domestic—

Two men were shot and killed, and six others persons, including a girl, were injured in a shooting affair at Bear Swamp, Pa., near the New York state line recently. The dead are Charles Wakeman, of Little Meadows, Pa., and Fred Tydoni, a foreign speaking farmer, at whose house the shooting occurred.

Justice must be done in the cases of those responsible for the recent massacre of coal miners at Herrin, Ill., "regardless of affiliations." If the United States is to continue as a nation, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, of the navy department, declared in an address to the Elks' national convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

A dispatch from Saluda, N. C., says for the first time since 1915 a runaway freight train has gone over the head of the safety track on Saluda mountain and the engine and several cars plunged down the mountain side.

C. E. Pennington, assistant cashier of the First National bank of Statesville, N. C., fired a bullet through his head in his home and died 45 minutes later. The tragedy followed announcement of a shortage of approximately \$50,000 in the accounts of Cashier John W. Guy, Sr.

A careful check of the victims of the cent Missouri Pacific wreck near Kansas City, reduced the number of dead from six to four.

Learning that a bevy of mermaids, headed by Ethelda Bleibrey and Ada Taylor, champion swimmers, had volunteered to go into the life saving business at Ocean City, N. J., "in the interest of humanity" male beach guards have called off their strike for more pay.

Two stills in full operation and ten gallons of beer mash were captured at Rome, Ga., when the keen sense of smell of Jaffer Paul Freeman led him to the prisoners' ward on the first floor of the Floyd county jail.

Charles L. Stewart, publisher of The Lexington (Ky.) Herald, retiring vice president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' association at its business session recently at Asheville, N. C.

Eight children, ranging in age from 11 to 16 years, were blown to pieces at Watertown, N. Y., by the explosion of a 75-millimeter shell on the back porch of a house occupied by Edward G. Workman and William L. Salisbury.

With state troops and United States deputy marshals on guard in half a dozen states to avert violence and prevent interference with the movement of the mails or interstate commerce, leaders of the "big four" railroad brotherhoods and railway executive are on their way to Chicago to confer on issues growing out of the shopmen's strike.

It is stated in Bloomington, Ill., that an effort will be made to call a strike of the big four brotherhoods. The conductors and trainmen have called a meeting, and the engineers and firemen are planning to meet. A committee is to be sent to Chicago to tell President W. G. Bied that the brotherhood men will not work under the protection of guardsmen.

The Chicago and Alton railroad clerks announce that they will refuse to work under the protection of state troops. Clerks on duty at the Union station and shops at Bloomington, Ill., say they will quit unless the soldiers are withdrawn.

Four persons were instantly killed and a fifth was probably fatally injured when, while returning from a picnic, they were struck by an interurban car and knocked from a trestle on which they were walking, into a gulley forty feet below at Bayville, near Cleveland, O.

INSURANCE MAN IS ENTHUSED OVER IT

Gains 14 Pounds Taking Tanlac and Is Restored to Finest Health.

"Tanlac has restored my health and built me up fourteen pounds in weight," said H. W. Morrison, 4703 Thrush Ave., St. Louis, Mo., agent for the National Life Insurance Co.

"Two years ago my stomach went wrong and I could not eat anything without suffering agony. Afterwards from heart palpitation and lack of breath. Some nights I lay in bed and try to get me some sleep. My health got to be so poor I had to stay in bed for weeks at a time."

"What Tanlac has done for me is nothing short of wonderful. I now eat anything I want, sleep fine, and am working full time every day. In fact, I'm in splendid health. I can't praise Tanlac too highly."

Tanlac is sold by all good druggists.

Longevity and Stature.

Some person with a statistical turn of mind ought to collect figures on the relative longevity of plants and dwarfs.

So far as my observation goes, the advantage is distinctly on the side of midwinters. "Major" Louis Davis, 37 inches high, died the other day at the age of eighty-one years. Memory fails to recall any seven-foot prodigy who attained equal length of years. If such there have been, let their biographers come forward with the data.

The Foxfoot Foot.

The influence of the foxfoot on the appearance of women's feet is more noticeable every day, even with the gradually lengthening skirt. Anyone who has an eye for a neat ankle has seen that the younger women are walking as if about to dance. They put their feet down with the sliding motion of the favorite step, and have lost the tugging movement that was the smart walk in quick waltz days. Feet seem to have lengthened and grown more pointed to suit the new dances.—Exchange.

Nothing Doing.

Two farmers were visiting a town during a large cattle sale, and as the hotel where they stayed the night was filled, they were both put in the same room. They tossed and turned for some time, but at last they both began to doze.

Suddenly Sandy raised his head, "Are you sleeping, Jack?" he asked.

"No," replied Jack.

"Will you lend me five pound to buy a cow?" asked Sandy.

"Ah! sleeping now," said Jack.—London Answers.

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